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Whitehall St.

CEMENTS,
Anthracite Coal,
Blacksmith Coal/
Jellico Coal,
SEWER PIPE,
SONS,
Plaster Paris

BELL
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AT
MINE PRICES.
Va. and Ga. R. R.
ANTA, GA.

ATORS

ce Company

for the states of
South Carolina.
ll St. Atlanta, Ga.

BROS.

Colonel John T. Olive, of Lexington, the author of the at one time, famous Olive bill in the Georgia legislature, caught a fat and juicy plum from the patronage tree today. Secretary Hoke Smith made him a special land inspector under the interior department. A large part of the duties of Mr. Olive's position will be in the west. His salary is \$2,300 with an allowance of \$3 a day for expenses and mileage. It's a plum worth the catching. Colonel Olive reached Washington last night.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1893.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BLOUNT AS MINISTER

He Will Act as the Representative of the Government at Honolulu,

UNTIL COMPLICATIONS ARE SETTLED.

The Official Announcement Finally Made by the State Department.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON.

Two Georgians Find Themselves Among the Day's Appointees—A Good Many Others Are Still Very Anxious.

Washington, May 10.—(Special)—The announcement has been made at the state department that Mr. Blount will act as minister to Hawaii. This, however, does not mean that Mr. Blount is to hold the office throughout the term of the present administration. He will probably not accept it under those conditions, but he will remain there as minister until the present complications have been settled. It was decided at the cabinet meeting yesterday that it would be best to make Mr. Blount minister in order that he could better handle the questions with which he must deal in Hawaii. He will therefore be required to accept the place just vacated by Minister Stevens until the complications have been smoothed out when it is understood that he may be given a mission of the first or second class. It was agreed at the cabinet meeting yesterday that Mr. Blount had handled the Hawaiian question admirably and had shown qualifications as a diplomat sufficient to entitle him to a first-class mission. Mr. Cleveland was very much pleased with the tone of the report from Mr. Blount at the cabinet meeting and remarked that he could not have selected a better man for the mission on which he had been sent.

TON OLIVE A WINNER.

Colonel John T. Olive, of Lexington, the author of the at one time, famous Olive bill in the Georgia legislature, caught a fat and juicy plum from the patronage tree today. Secretary Hoke Smith made him a special land inspector under the interior department. A large part of the duties of Mr. Olive's position will be in the west. His salary is \$2,300 with an allowance of \$3 a day for expenses and mileage. It's a plum worth the catching. Colonel Olive reached Washington last night.

Some of the Prospectives.

Many telegrams have been received here today from all parts of Georgia urging the appointment of Colonel Renfroe as marshal of the Northern district, though the advocacy of Colonel Dismuke by both senators is a strong card in his favor. The fact that Mr. Cleveland himself is inclined to Colonel Renfroe may mean much.

It is said here today that Jack Cohen, of Atlanta, will withdraw his application for consul to Mataga to accept the vice consulship at Antwerp under Consul Harry Johnson.

Mr. Myrick's case will probably be finally acted upon Saturday. There is every reason for believing he will be made consul to Berlin, though it may possibly be consigned to some other good paying place.

Mr. B. M. Blackburn's case will also probably be acted upon this week. He will probably get a good place here in Washington.

Tom Gibson, of Augusta, is slated to catch a consulship plumb within the next ten days.

Speaker Crisp will probably leave for home Saturday night.

The Contest On.

Quite a contest is on in South Carolina over the district attorneyship. Such prominent men as ex-Congressman William Elliott, ex-Congressman George Dargan, ex-Congressman George Johnson, Leroy P. Youmans, W. St. J. Jersey, J. H. Earle and T. D. Jersey, together with a dozen or more others, are in the race. Mr. Earle is the candidate of the Tillmanites while any of the other prominent names would be acceptable to the conservatives.

The contest is really between Earle, Elliott, Youmans and W. St. J. Jersey.

General Young's Plans.

General P. M. B. Young, the new minister to Guatemala and Honduras, has been in Washington several days getting his final instructions from the state department before going to his new post. He will probably go out to Chicago for a few days before sailing. He leaves New York on the 20th via the Pacific Mail Steamship line to Panama, cross the Isthmus of Panama and then make a sea voyage via the Pacific to Guatimala, where he will take a railroad to Guatimala city. It will take about twenty days to make the trip in this way.

TWO GEORGIA POSTMASTERS.

There were quite a batch of appointments announced at the white house this morning. There were, however, only two Georgia names on the list. William B. Hudson was appointed postmaster at Griffin, vice F. W. Thurman removed. John A. Dyson succeeded the office at Washington, D. C. Captain General Bissell had promised to make these appointments some time ago, but he has proven to be very slow where there are to be removals. He is not inclined to make removals without the very best of reasons. No fourth-class postmasters were announced for Georgia today. The offices in the close states particularly are occupying nearly all the time of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell at present.

E. W. B.

PENSION FRAUDS.

W. D. Dwyer, of Norfolk, charged with swindling the Government.

Washington, May 10.—The pension department believes that it has unearthed substantial pension frauds. An attorney of Norfolk, Va., named W. R. Drewry, now under arrest, is charged with securing fraudulent pension claims by the wholesale, which means that many colored women and men who could not read or write. About twelve months ago Secretary Noble ordered three cases dropped from the pension rolls that Drewry had secured and later on he was debarred from them. When the government investigation came into view a thorough investigation was made, and when it was concluded it was discovered that about 28 per cent of the cases he had handled under the act of June 27, 1890, were secured through the filing of false declarations. The extent of the fraud can hardly be measured when it is stated that 100 cases were granted and that every one of them carried arrears. The importance of the discoveries necessitated prompt action and Mr. A. P. Albert, supervising examiner of the southern district, with several assistants, was immediately sent to Norfolk, where they are pursuing their investigations. They have learned that Drewry

did a thriving business. In his office occupying desk space was a notary public named B. A. Richardson, Jr.

When Richardson went out of the office Drewry used the notary's seal, attaching the false evidence, which he had prepared, and forwarding the papers to this city. Richardson is said to have been ignorant of the use to which his seal had been put and Drewry has already been convicted of forging the notary's name and seal. The result of the examiner's work will be shown next Monday.

The United States commissioners in Norfolk on that day and several pension cases will be brought before it. It is expected that the fraudulent pensioners will soon be dropped from the rolls and a series of prosecutions commenced.

Drewry was arrested about one year ago on the charge of receiving frequent pensions, but owing, it is said, to latencies on the part of the local authorities, escaped punishment. The amount will not be known until the special examiners make their report, but as the arrears in considerable sums have been paid on many of the one hundred and sixty-six fraudulent cases, the steeds will probably aggregate \$100,000.

Report of the Department of Agriculture for May.

Washington, May 10.—The May returns of the department of agriculture on the condition of winter wheat show a reduction of 2.1 points from the April average, being 15.3 against 17.4 last month, and \$4.0 in May, 1892. The average of the principal winter wheat states are: Ohio, 88; Michigan, 71; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 71; Kansas, 51. The average of these six states is 68.4 against 44.2 in April, being a decline of 5.9 points. It is 88 in New York and Pennsylvania against 87 and 88 respectively last month, 87 in Maryland, and 85 in Virginia. In the southern states the averages range from 74 to 94. Texas, 96; North Carolina, 74; the cotton states have been favorable to growth and development of wheat in the New England, southern and Pacific states; in California, the condition has advanced ten points, while in the principal wheat producing states there has been considerable improvement. Kentucky, Colorado and Nebraska, where planting was late, and germination slow, owing to continued drought and much of the plant being winter killed, large areas have been plowed up and devoted to other crops. The same has been done in Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, where the plants were badly winter killed. The great wheat-growing states continued wet weather. In Michigan, the severity of the winter greatly damaged the plant and the weather since has been too cold and backward to admit of recuperation. Damage from the hessian fly is somewhat less than last year. The average of the counties of the latter state and Indiana and Ohio is reported and from the chinook bugs in Kansas.

In some of the principal wheat states, the plant on the uplands is reported in good condition, while on lower and undrained lands the conditions are poor and much of the wheat destroyed by drowning. The wheat like what has been sown in the condition since last month is average for wheat in 1892 against 82.7 against 83.7 for the same date in April. The percentage in New York is 97, Pennsylvania 92, Michigan 89, Illinois 70, Kansas 50. The conditions have been generally favorable to wheat in the eastern states but have been the reverse in the western and northwestern. The average condition of barley is 88.6 against 92.8 last year in the states of principal production. The averages are New York 95, Ohio 94 and California 87. The lowest conditions are in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Colorado. In California the crop has been damaged by overflows and wet weather.

The condition of spring pasture is 87.2 of mowing lands 89.2. The proportion of spring plowing done May 1st is reported as 73.4 per cent against an average of 77 per cent for a series of years.

CLEVELAND'S SUMMER HOUSE.

Mrs. Cleveland Arranging the House for Occupation.

Washington, May 10.—This has been a quiet day at the white house. Department of Agriculture, Secretary Gresham, and Balford, of the Grand Army of the Republic, called to invite the president to attend the decoration day ceremonies at Arlington. The president said he would attend if the condition of public business at the time will permit.

It is understood that the president and his family will move to their country home in a few days. The house is now ready for occupancy, all the furnishing having been completed. It is said that Mrs. Cleveland has superintended the furnishing entirely and that she has not permitted the president to put foot inside the house since she accompanied him as she desired to arrange the former home to suit her own ideas and taste. Her plan is said to be to surprise her husband some fine day by taking him driving in the afternoon and stopping at a house, invite him to stay in, where he will find all complete and dinner on the table.

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Report of the British Imperial Insti-

tute Yesterday.

LONDON'S GALA DAY.

Opening of the British Imperial Inst

BEFORE KIBBEE.

An Interesting Branch of the Georgia Southern and Florida Litigation.

THE RED MEN ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

And Finish the Work of Their Convention.
An Atlanta Man Given the Highest Office—Other Macon News.

Macon, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—Ex-Judge Charles C. Kibbee, as special master of the case of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, has a very interesting branch of the litigation before him today, to wit: whether or not the charter of the Macon and Birmingham road is legal. Certain creditors of the road are attacking the validity of the charter on the ground that it was obtained by special act of the legislature, whereas it should have been issued under the general law of the state, which was in force prior to the passage of the special act. Of course, the bondholders of the Macon and Birmingham road are maintaining that the charter is valid and constitutional. Nearly two million dollars of bonds have been issued on the road, and if the charter is declared unconstitutional what becomes of the bonds? Then the bondholders would proceed to protect the bonds, but a big field of litigation would be opened up. All lawyers agree that the question now is one of the most interesting that has ever raised in Georgia in a lifetime. There are a number of able lawyers of Macon and elsewhere engaged on both sides. Among the non-resident lawyers representing bondholders are ex-Judge W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta; Dr. L. F. Garrard, of Columbia; The attorney today has a highly entertaining and eloquent Mr. Garrard made a strong and elaborate speech showing a thorough knowledge of the subject.

There is another very interesting question connected with the bonds of the Macon and Birmingham road. It is this: Is the Macon and Birmingham road unconstitutional? This question will probably not be taken up until the constitutionality dispute is decided. The question is this: Have the bonds of the Macon and Birmingham road been fully endorsed by the Georgia Southern? It is held that by the charter of the Georgia Southern this road could not endorse the bonds of the Macon and Birmingham without the consent of the stockholders of the Georgia Southern. Now there are no stockholders of the Georgia Southern as no stock has ever been issued on the Georgia Southern. The board of directors of the Georgia Southern authorized the endorsement by the Georgia Southern of the bonds of the Macon and Birmingham, but the board of directors are not the stockholders.

The result of the contention will be awaited with great interest.

Red Men Finish Their Work.

The grand council of Improved Order of Red Men adjourned tonight after the two day's interesting session. The exercises closed with an excursion to and entertainment at Crump's park tendered by local Red Men. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Great sachem John P. O'Neil, of Atlanta; great sachem, J. K. Hayes, of Columbus; great junior sachem, J. H. Meador, of Atlanta; great prophet James Humphries, of Augusta; great representative of the great council of the United States, A. N. Manucy, of Savannah; retiring prophet of the great council of the Southern; great chief of records, Webb Emmel, of Atlanta; great keeper of wampum, George E. Johnson, of Atlanta. Cumberland was selected as the next place of meeting in 1894. The council decided to establish an orphans' home at Atlanta. J. H. H. Morgan, of Atlanta; A. N. McRae, of Savannah; D. J. Thaxton, of Jackson, and M. C. White, of Columbus were appointed to solicit subscriptions during the next twelve months for the erection of the building, the location of which will be decided later. The position of tax collector, which had been discontinued by W. H. Powell, of Atlanta, has been abolished. A resolution of thanks to the local Red Men and citizens of Macon generally for entertainment was adopted.

The great sachem this afternoon made the following appointment: D. J. Bailey, of Griffin, as T. C. Master of Cartersville; great mechanician; W. H. Gavis, of Macon; great guard of wigmaw; T. H. Quinn, of Atlanta; great guard of the forest.

The Red Men were delighted with their visit to Macon and the organization of Haymakers, and many efforts have been made in Macon with the following officers: E. C. Tinsley, chief of haymakers; W. T. Baker, past great haymaker; Frank Coburn, assistant haymaker; T. D. Tinsley, collector of straws; George R. Cherry, keeper of bundle. The branch was called the Wright in honor of past Great Sachem Y. A. Wright of Jason.

Eighteen Flavors Oil.

Mr. J. M. Boardman, celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth today. As has been his custom for years, he had a family reunion. Mr. Boardman is not only one of Macon's oldest, but he is one of her wealthiest and most highly esteemed citizens. Until recently he was engaged in active business, but has retired. He was formerly president of the Macon Gas Light and Water Company and president of the Macon Savings bank, and connected with other business enterprises. He owns considerable valuable real estate.

Mr. Boardman, Mrs. W. H. Flanders, John L. Boardman and Mrs. Charles Smith, of Atlanta. The numerous friends of Mr. Boardman hope that he will be spared many more years of health and happiness. He has lived to a ripe and golden age, amidst the esteem and respect of all who know him.

Among those in attendance at the reunion was Mrs. W. E. Flanders, of Atlanta, sister of Mr. Boardman. Mr. Boardman was born in Newburyport, Mass., moved to Darien in 1832 and came to Macon in 1842. He died at the same place on First street, fifty-five years ago.

He built the first three-story brick building in Macon, the Washington block, in 1857. When he built glass doors were an innovation the people were entirely unprepared for and a boy was necessary to open the door to show them that the Boardman store was not closed.

Boon to Travellers.

The Central railroad passenger train, which left Macon this morning at 7:20 o'clock for Atlanta, returning at 8:30 p.m., is a brand new one, of which Conductor Dennis is very proud. In car 218 of this train was tried today with great success the Oscar Hickle rotary fan, the invention

Stand Alone.

It is a fact which can be proved by a single trial that the flavor given to cakes, puddings, creams, sauces, etc., by

D. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts

is as natural as the fruit, and as much unlike, in delicate flavor and strength, the cheap extracts as can possibly be imagined.

In these respects, they stand alone in the market.

of a Macon man. It was patented in 1889. The fan is run from the axle of the car by a right angle designed by Superintendent Wiley and Master Mechanic McGhee. It makes 250 revolutions per minute. The rigging consists of a counter shaft worked by a flexible steel belt to the counter shaft and thence transmitted by a belt to the fans in the top of the car. There are four sets of fans, each set consisting of four fans which keep out the dust and create a splendid breeze. Fans will be put in the parlor cars of the Nancy Hanks now that they have been demonstrated a success.

The Nancy Hanks from Savannah was two hours late today, owing to a freight wreck below Millen. Several cars were wrecked.

A Mortgage Foreclosure.

The retail drug store of Mr. George R. Cherry, corner of Peachtree and Peachtree has been seized by Deputy Sheriff McFad on two mortgages in favor of Mr. T. C. Hudson.

One of the mortgages is for \$500 and the other for \$1,200. Mr. Cherry is an enterprising and popular young gentleman, and his many friends hope that he will soon be out of trouble and out of his feet again.

New Notes.

The coroner's jury of inquest on the remains of the crazy negro, John Richardson, who was killed near Holton by an East Tennessee man, found that the negro died in accordance with the above facts, and held the road blameless in the matter.

This evening a negro boy aged sixteen years was put in the city barracks charged with attempting to ravish a white girl aged five years, the daughter of J. W. Oliver, a farmer living near Macon.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—The fifty-eighth annual report of the road was presented, showing resources, liabilities, expenditures and income of the great and prosperous corporation. The report was accompanied by a full statement of the business and expenses for the past business year. The capital stock is \$4,200,000 and surplus \$1,357,264.08. The annual rental is \$600,000. The net earnings of the road for the past nine months were \$380,561.68.

The following officers were elected:

President, C. H. Phinizy.

Directors: William M. Keese, Joel A. Bilups, H. D. Atkinson, H. E. Hickman, N. L. Hutchins, J. H. Alexander, W. Calhoun, W. W. Coskey, Leonard Phinizy, William E. McCoy, James White, R. D. Williams, Jacob Phinizy, D. G. Thomas, W. A. Latimer, G. A. Speer.

The directors are the same as last year with the exception of Mr. G. A. Speer, of Atlanta, who succeeded his brother, the late Major D. N. Speer, committee compact of ex-governor McDaniel and Dr. W. M. Keese. Dr. A. W. Calhoun and Dr. R. D. Williams were appointed to prepare and publish a tribute in memory of Major Speer.

The secretary reported to stockholders the action of the directors, changing the working of the bank and making it independent of the road, and the report or action was ratified by the stockholders.

The result of the contention will be awaited with great interest.

Red Men Finish Their Work.

The grand council of Improved Order of Red Men adjourned tonight after the two day's interesting session. The exercises closed with an excursion to and entertainment at Crump's park tendered by local Red Men.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Great sachem John P. O'Neil, of Atlanta; great sachem, J. K. Hayes, of Columbus; great junior sachem, J. H. Meador, of Atlanta; great prophet James Humphries, of Augusta; great representative of the great council of the United States, A. N. Manucy, of Savannah; retiring prophet of the great council of the Southern; great chief of records, Webb Emmel, of Atlanta; great keeper of wampum, George E. Johnson, of Atlanta. Cumberland was selected as the next place of meeting in 1894. The council decided to establish an orphans' home at Atlanta. J. H. H. Morgan, of Atlanta; A. N. McRae, of Savannah; D. J. Thaxton, of Jackson, and M. C. White, of Columbus were appointed to solicit subscriptions during the next twelve months for the erection of the building, the location of which will be decided later.

The position of tax collector, which had been discontinued by W. H. Powell, of Atlanta, has been abolished.

A resolution of thanks to the local Red Men and citizens of Macon generally for entertainment was adopted.

The result of the contention will be awaited with great interest.

On motion of Hon. George Dudley Thomas the thanks of the stockholders were tendered to Leonard Phinizy, of the directory, for devising a plan by which the change was made under which large amounts of tax money is saved to the stockholders.

The whole meeting was harmonious and businesslike and the stockholders adjourned by noon and spent the rest of the day drawing fat dividends and viewing the Electric City.

The Knights Templar in Session.

Knights Templar of Georgia are in session in Augusta this week, and with the aid of visiting knights from Carolina they captured the city this morning with a grand street parade.

Various commanderies assembled at 11 o'clock in front of Masonic temple, and under command of Captain General Sir Knight William H. Fleming, formed in procession, Captain Sir Knight C. E. Coffey as adjutant. Eminent Commandery marched at the head of long columns of plumed and handsomely uniformed knight, attended by Sir Knights Joseph E. and Richard E. Allen. Then came the commanders in order. Georgia commandery No. 1, Sir Knight William S. Wedgeford as commander. Royal No. 1, Sir W. W. Walker, E. C.; Sir Outer No. 2, Sir H. W. Rose, E. C.; Sir Outer No. 3, Sir J. M. McNeile, E. C.; Sir Alderman, No. 3; Sir J. M. McNeile, E. C.; Atlanta, No. 9; Demolay No. 5; Sir A. S. Cutt, E. C.; William Tracy Gandy, No. 7; Sir W. D. Stoen, E. C.; Charleston, No. 1, Sir Charles Paukin, E. C.; St. Aldeimer, No. 3; Sir J. M. McNeile, E. C.; Atlanta, No. 9; Demolay No. 5; Sir A. S. Cutt, E. C.; William Tracy Gandy, No. 7; Sir J. H. Cavanaugh, E. C.; the grand commandery closed the procession.

The Young Men's Christian Association band led the procession up Broad and down Peachtree, the knights were drawn up in line fronting the temple, where they were much admired. Captain General Sir William H. Fleming made a distinguished and soldierly commanding officer and at the entrance of the temple he arranged the commanders by rank on either side and the senior grand commander and the senior officer marched into the temple. The entire exercises of opening the annual conclave occupied the rest of the morning and the public was not admitted.

Festival in the First Presbyterian church

Grand Prelate Samuel Hovey of the grand commandery conducted interesting services of the Knights Templar and the annual oration was delivered by Rev. C. Tupper, of Atlanta. The entire exercises of opening the annual conclave occupied the rest of the morning and the public was not admitted.

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Judge Fish Renders a Decision Against Dr. Hinke.

Judge Fish rendered a decision against Dr. Hinke.

Atlanta, Ga., May 10.—(Special)—Today being the appointed time for a decision in the Hinke case, there was quite a number gathered at the courthouse to hear Judge Fish's decision.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the judge rendered the verdict, refusing for the second time, bail to the prisoners.

As will be remembered, the attorneys had been trying for bail in the last motion before the appointed time for a decision in the Hinke case, there was quite a number of prominent physicians stating that Drs. A. B. and J. B. Hinke should be kept longer in jail it would imperil their lives. Judge Fish did not agree with the learned physicians, and thus refused any clemency to the prisoners.

It is supposed that Dr. Hinke will be called at the next term to answer the charge which comes here as a fugitive from justice from Wyoming.

The sheriff of Evanson, Wyo., is the man who was to take him to trial.

The man Crawford was a stranger here and he told some one that his relatives lived in Marion, S. C. A letter was sent to Marion concerning the mysterious death of Crawford. In reply to the letter they said that the name of the man was William Crawford at the time of his death.

John Cason received a letter with a photograph and description of William Crawford from Sheriff Ward of Evanson, Wyo. After an investigation of the dead man's description Chief Cason says that the dead man was the notorious William Crawford.

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WILL BE ESTILL PARK

Made on the Name Doug X.
Good.

May 10.—(Special)—
In a strong suit in the city council
in regard to a new city park which
recently was named after Colonel J.
McCarthy, the chairman of the county committee
and having the honor, as he
but only a member of the board
was thought that the honor should
be chairman. Alderman Dixon introduced
a resolution to strike out Estill
name of the park.

was a hot fight over the resolution,
which finally resulted in its defeat, only
Dixon, Cann and Mills voting in

ELEVEN INNINGS

Were Played by Atlanta and Charleston
Yesterday.

AND THE ATLANTA TEAM WON.

Rettger Pitches the Greatest Game of the
Season—A Game Full of Fine Plays.
Games Elsewhere.

Club	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Augusta	23	14	8	.62
Savannah	23	15	10	.60
New Orleans	23	15	10	.60
Montgomery	23	15	10	.60
Atlanta	23	12	11	.54
Memphis	23	13	12	.52
Mobile	24	11	13	.41
Birmingham	24	9	15	.36
Macon	22	8	15	.318
Chattanooga	22	7	15	.318

The grand stand was thronged with ladies yesterday and the Atlantans, cheered on by their presence, won the second game from the Charleston team.

The crowd out to see the game was one of the largest of the season and it was one of the most enthusiastic.

The ladies were especially appreciative of the good plays made and whenever good work was done they joined in the applause given the players. Many of them were found with their score card in hand writing a history of the game as it went on. Several of the boxes were occupied by parties and the scene was one of interest to all.

The bleachers were thronged, while the stands were filled, better than at any time since the season opened.

Those who were out will never regret having gone, while those who were not there will forever wish they had been, as the game was one of the best ever seen on the Atlanta grounds.

The work in every department was perfect, only two errors being made, one by Lally and the other by Long. Rettger's pitching was the decided feature of the game. At two critical stages of the game he put in work which prevented the hit that would have given the game to Charleston. And in addition to his hitting, he hit the ball over the fence for a home run, which is the result that they had manifested before.

Letcher had just come in from the field with the two fine catches to his credit when he was called upon to come to the plate in the tenth. He came up and flew out to Wenzl. Wenzl then got his base on balls and stole second. Murphy flew out to Wenzl and Rettger got him out on balls, but Camp flew out and that settled it.

Charleston came in for her turn and the feeling ran high. Could Carney's men score and take the game, or could they not?

But Charley Flaherty, in the eleventh inning was required. Ely started the fun by getting a single and stole second nicely. Motz singled and Ely scored. Connor flew out to Wenzl and Lally's sacrifice set off a race to the hard running. Then Scott got to Lally, single and Murray, the game was won out of Flaherty and Murray went out from Flaherty to Carney.

Could Charleston do anything?

No one left the grand stand and every one watched with eagerness the result.

Sugden, who came up first, was given his base, but Colclough flew out to Motz. Then Whalen flew out to Murray, who made a pretty running catch, and Wenzl went out from Camp to Motz, and the game was over.

ATLANTA	A.B.	R.	H.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Camp, sp.	5	0	1	6	0	0	0
Wenzl, ss.	6	0	2	3	0	0	0
Motz, 1b.	6	0	2	14	0	0	0
Connors, 2b.	4	0	1	5	0	0	0
Lally, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Flaherty, rt.	5	0	2	22	0	0	0
Murray, c.	5	0	1	8	0	0	0
Murphy, c.	4	0	1	8	0	0	0
Rettger, p.	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total.	36	9	33	21	4	0	0
Score by innings:							
Atlanta.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Colclough.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charleston.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Score by innings:

Atlanta.

Colclough.

Charleston.

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Chicago—P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 11, 1893.

Boss Buck and the Administration.

When Secretary Carlisle was asked recently why he had ousted a certain republican office holder, his reply was, "To make room for a democrat." No other explanation was necessary. Simple as it was it covered the whole ground.

We presume that Mr. Carlisle is too busy with his own affairs to take any interest in the case of Boss Buck, but it is a matter that ought to attract the attention of good democrats everywhere.

Here is the most prominent republican in Georgia, the organizer of every campaign that has been made against the democrats in this state, holding a high and lucrative office under the democratic administration. Every democratic interest and every democratic newspaper demands and has demanded his removal.

It is only necessary to say, as Mr. Carlisle said, that his place is wanted for a democrat. It is only necessary to shed one shining drop of ink over his official remains. But somehow he has the capacity of sticking. He seems to bear a charmed official life. With the entire democratic party and press of Georgia clamoring for his removal, he still holds on.

He says he will be willing to resign on the first of July, fifty days from now, but he has enjoyed already for sixty-eight days the honors and emoluments of an office that ought to have been filled by a democrat, and the probability is that at the end of fifty days he will be as anxious to stick as he is now.

If Mr. Cleveland will devote but a moment's attention to the case of Boss Buck he will perceive that the great republican organizer and partisan is a shining mark for true democracy to shoot at.

Canning Factories in Georgia.

The cannery industry is making rapid strides in Georgia, a state in which it has exceptional opportunities in the shape of cheap raw material.

Canning factories are in operation at Griffin, Hawkinsville, Forsyth, Jackson, Tifton, Macon, Blackshear, Waynesboro, Madison, Fort Valley, Eatonton, Dalton, Hartwell, Quitman and other points, probably twenty in all. There is strong talk of starting such factories at Rome, Americus, Cumbe, Flovilla, Towns, Barnesville, Toccoa, Reynolds, Thomson, Abbeville, Tennille, Sandersville, Summerville, Montezuma, Washington, Whigham, Marshallville, Walden, Lulaville and China Hill.

It is believed that this industry will be found fairly profitable. Georgia's fruit and vegetable product is so large that it is difficult to market it unless we can a good portion of it. The canned goods that are not consumed here at home can be sold anywhere in the country, in Europe and in India and Africa. Where these factories have been established it has been found that the farmers have decreased their cotton acreage and gone into the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. It is believed that in the course of a few years Georgia will produce annually about 10,000,000 cans of peaches. There is money in the business, and with such an industry in full blast several valuable crops will be saved and marketed at good prices instead of being allowed to rot on the ground, as is the case now in many localities. Canning factories are not expensive. They cost very little when started on a small scale.

In the Interests of Justice.

It is to be regretted that Solicitor Jersey, of South Carolina, does not see that it is his duty to comply with Governor Tillman's request to go into an adjoining district and prosecute the Denmark lynchers, especially as the solicitor of that district is disqualified as a prosecutor by his admission that his kinsmen are among the lynchers, for which reason he asks Governor Tillman to appoint a substitute.

Solicitor Jersey insists that under the law it is the duty of the solicitor who is disqualified to start the prosecutions. After they are started Mr. Jersey says that he will assist or take charge of the matter, if so instructed.

The governor in reply points to the precedent set by Governor Jeter when he directed Solicitor Cotham to prosecute the Cisco-Bland case, as Solicitor Bonham was related to the deceased.

It strikes us that in the interests of justice Mr. Jersey should respect the governor's wishes. The prosecution of the Denmark lynchers should be started as well as prosecuted by an officer who is not hampered by the sympathy naturally growing out of kinship. The disqualification solicitor recognizes this fact and has asked the governor to call on Solicitor Jersey, whose emphatic condemnation of the lynchers makes him out as a man who would doubtless prosecute the cases with the proper energy.

Why throw the burden of starting the prosecution upon a solicitor who is so reluctant to undertake the work on account of his relationship? The framing of an indictment is an important matter. A technicality may cause the defendant to go scot free. Why not put the whole business in charge of an officer like Solicitor Jersey, who is determined to let no guilty man escape?

Solicitor Jersey's pertinacious insistence in the matter of the small objection he has raised is calculated to defeat the ends of justice. An officer who is so bitterly opposed to lawlessness in its more violent forms should see that his insubordination to authority tends to encourage the spirit which he regards as such a flagrant public evil. If the solicitor holds out against the governor and entrenches himself behind verbal quibbles, we may expect a similar disregard of authority in the future, and it will spread through official ranks down to the masses, sometimes taking the shape of violence. We cannot afford anything that savors of insubordination, and no matter whether Solicitor Jersey is in sympathy or not with Governor Tillman, he should respect superior authority, the duly constituted head of the state, and respond to the call made upon him, thus serving the cause of public justice in the line of well-established precedents which should not be questioned. The solicitor would win a very barren victory if the result of his controversy should cause the Democratic lynchers to escape with hardly an effort to convict them.

The War Lord and His People.

Broadly defined, the issues in Germany are militarism against peaceful citizenship; despotism against constitutional government; the sixteenth century idea of kingly rule against the progressive democracy of today.

The defeat of the army bill in the Reichstag means that the German people protest against turning their country into a vast military camp. They object to a policy that would sap the life and energy of industry and commerce by transforming all their young men into soldiers, and they cry out against the oppression that would tax the masses into poverty in order to furnish the means for cutting throats and shedding rivers of blood.

In stubbornly opposing the popular will the Emperor William takes his life in his hand and invites conspiracy and revolt. When he told the Reichstag defeated his military bill he would carry it into effect, despite opposition, he virtually declared that he was determined to rule by himself and for himself, trampling the constitutional rights of the people under foot.

Now, the social democrat and the liberals of Germany are a power in the land. It is a country of advanced thought. Education has been carried to an extreme, and the millions of readers and thinkers who are trying to better their condition will resent the insolent talk of their war lord. The Emperor William's subjects want peace and prosperity, lighter taxes and better wages, and larger returns for productive labor. When people get into this frame of mind they are not willing to tamely submit to oppression, simply because a tinsel and epauletted tyrant tells them that he has a divine right to rule, while they can do nothing but obey.

The world has outgrown its old worship of kings and emperors, and the example of our great republic has sent the leaven of democracy rushing through the masses of all civilized lands. Germany is in a fury of discontent. The reichstag just dissolved represented the people, and it is not likely that the new one to be elected on the 15th of June will take a backward step. The emperor's defiance of public opinion will doubtless array it all the more aggressively against his policy.

Ambuscading Mr. Cleveland.

A correspondent, who seems to be interested in the matter, sends us a letter in inquiry in regard to The Chattanooga Times, which we print in another column. In reply we have only to say that The Times has been competing with other Tennessee papers in its efforts to convince the public of that state that it is the particular and special organ of the administration.

It will be noted that our correspondent regards the article from which we quoted as a defense of John Sherman, rather than as a direct attack on Mr. Cleveland. And yet, to defend John Sherman by linking his name, his views and his motives with those of the president, is to give currency to a most wicked slander aimed at Mr. Cleveland.

We presume that no democrat would be rash enough to assert that John Sherman, the embodiment of everything that is mean and sneaking in republicanism, endorses in any shape or form the bimetallic plank in the democratic platform, and, therefore, when a newspaper, pretending to represent the administration, comes to the defense of John Sherman by saying that his financial views are practically those of the democratic president, the conclusion is that Mr. Cleveland is the victim of an ambuscade.

This conclusion is fortified and strengthened by the singular utterances of all those newspapers that affect to stand closer to Mr. Cleveland than the ordinary democratic journal. The Chattanooga Times, for instance, assures us that Mr. Cleveland is no more of a democrat on the financial issue than John Sherman is. On the other hand we are told by northern democratic journals that Mr. Cleveland will use all his power and influence to compel democratic congressmen to carry out his personal views on financial matters—that he will employ the federal patronage at his command to bribe and bulldoze democratic congressmen who refuse to accept his financial views.

If these statements originated in the republican organs they would not be worth noticing. The stings would have no poison. But they are printed every day in democratic newspapers that pretend to be the special organs of Mr. Cleveland and his administration. It seems that every editor who desires to wield the blade of Joba gives out the information that he is in some special manner the warm friend of Mr. Cleveland and the special interpreter of the president's views. As soon as he thinks his ambuscade is complete he draws

his Joba's blade and proceeds to use it with venomous energy.

The surprising thing about this performance is the fact that these pretended organs of the administration seem to imagine that the public is too dull to suspect their motives. Apparently they fail to perceive that they are scandalizing the administration when they say in so many words that Mr. Cleveland will employ the federal patronage to bribe and bulldoze democratic congressmen.

The Constitution is not Mr. Cleveland's organ, nor is it the organ of the administration. It has a larger mission than that. It is the organ of the democratic people, the organ of the democratic platform. Nevertheless, The Constitution feels it to be its duty to defend Mr. Cleveland against the scandalous attacks that have been made on him from behind the ambuscade of pretended friendship. We do not believe Mr. Cleveland's financial views are those of John Sherman. We believe, on the contrary, that he stands squarely on the bimetallic plank in the democratic platform. And we do not believe that the idea of bulldozing or bribing congressmen by means of the federal patronage has ever so much as crossed his mind. Such a scheme is inconsistent with all that we know of his character and career.

Mr. Cleveland is a brave man—he is not a hypocrite, and when he said that the democratic pledges must be repudiated he meant just what he said, the ambuscading organs to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Confession of a Corpse.

Fifteen years ago it was announced that John W. Hillmon, of Kansas, had been accidentally shot and killed by his partner, John H. Brown.

The corpse was duly buried and the widow's natural sadness was shared by several eastern insurance companies in which Hillmon's life was insured for \$40,000.

The policies had been taken out by one Levi Baldwin, a cousin of Hillmon's wife. Now, Baldwin was a bankrupt, and the companies at once suspected something wrong, as Hillmon was also a poor man, and the two were not able to pay the premiums for any length of time. So the body was exhumed and reputable witnesses testified that it was not Hillmon's. The companies decided to fight the case in the courts, and for fifteen years the suit has dragged along.

Brown finally confessed that Hillmon shot a man named Joe Berkley, dressed him in his clothes, and then disappeared, telling his partner that he would hide out until the money was paid on his policies. After this confession Berkley turned up, and it was discovered that the dead man was named Walters.

In the meantime Mrs. Hillmon married again. This made the companies despair of ever finding Hillmon, but they kept up their search and a few days ago traced him to the Pacific coast. He looked very well for a corpse of fifteen years standing, and glibly declared that Brown was the murderer of Walters.

The insurance men have spent about \$40,000 in the case, but they will wait at last, unless it should turn out that the alleged Hillmon is another man. The Emperor William's subjects want peace and prosperity, lighter taxes and better wages, and larger returns for productive labor. When people get into this frame of mind they are not willing to tamely submit to oppression, simply because a tinsel and epauletted tyrant tells them that he has a divine right to rule, while they can do nothing but obey.

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"What's the use of patriotism to a man with nothing to eat?" asked a speaker in the reichstag in the debate on the army bill. This sort of being dislodged the bill. When people are in such a mood it is useless for them to boast of their divine rights.

The Michiganener gets back after Senator Turnbull's bill becomes a law, and it passes the senate a few days ago, will be confronted, upon conviction of the offense, by two alternatives—the one to pay the usual fine for being disorderly, and the other to give a good and sufficient bond that he will not commit any further offense. If he fails to do this he will be deprived of his appetite for liquor. The bill provides that in case the culprit be too poor to pay the charge at the institute, he shall be a county charge. Justices of the peace and police judges are empowered to command the blade of Joba to be drawn in the same effect.

The American Times-Recorder says:

"Editor Grubb, who himself is a congressman, still says that he is innocent. He is the second district in congress some day. When Editor Russell shall have got his amendment introduced, he will repeat the bottom of his constitution that Editor Michaelson is to be expected to take up the bill, and Editor Grubb may about the same time be on deck in the same effect."

Says The Columbus Enquirer-Sun:

"The cable brings the news of a big fire among the drug warehouses at Albany. Wouldn't it be a good idea for Consul Harvey Johnson to solicit the loan of a fire extinguisher from Chief Cap Joyner when he starts off to his new post?"

The Gwinnett Herald solemnly asserts that there is a new party organizing in Georgia,

"It is a combination inside of the democratic party that proposes to sweep the states of Georgia and the South. It is to be expected that it will be successful in the next election."

The Atlanta Journal says:

"The Atlanta Journal says that the

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Congressman Livingston Ignored in Post-office Appointments.

THE NEWS GREATLY SURPRISES HIM,

And the Consequence Is That He Talks Quite Freely About Matters All the Way from Conyers to Washington.

A blood-red moon is looming in the political firmament.

Yesterday morning Congressman Livingston was seen serenely turning over his half a dozen applications for the postmastership of Conyers, the charming little county seat of the stout little county of Rockdale. Conyers is the town where Colonel Livingston usually leaves or takes the train when going to or coming from his home at Kings, in Newton County. Indeed, he goes to him almost practically his "home town." As a matter of course, he was earnestly interested in making a wise and popular selection of a postmaster for his little city. Having reached a conclusion, he laid aside the papers in his valise, thinking to send them on to Washington tomorrow or next day, with an endorsement of one of them that would bring back the appointment.

But while the complacent congressman was out at Brisbane park watching the Atlanta team queer the Charleston sandalers, the telegraph wires were ticking to Atlanta the news that some parties in Washington city had hit his ball safe to left field and brought in an unexpected winner of the Conyers postoffice game. The news took the shape of the following telegram:

Weaver Wins at Conyers.

George W. Weaver was today appointed postmaster under congressional endorsement without interference. It was made upon the recommendation of the leading democrats of Conyers, Rockdale County, and Mr. Weaver's name stands first on the list of applicants for the position and services to democracy direct to the postoffice department. Mr. Weaver's competency for the important service to the party during the last campaign will cause his appointment to be received with great gratification.

When Colonel Livingston got off the Traction car and read the telegram he smiled grimly and made some remarks that indicated the existence of a racy story back of the details it contained.

It has been known for some time that there was a spirited seven-up fight over the Conyers office and that the congressman was patiently waiting for the matter to reach a point where he could clearly discern the true popular sentiment. As he spread out the applications and endorsements last evening the difficulty of that task became at once apparent.

Some Marvelous Petitions.

In some instances leading citizens and county officials had signed the petitions of all applicants. The names of leading merchants and professional men appeared with regularity upon the petitions of three, four and six of the applicants. In some cases a man would sign two or more petitions and then write a private letter in favor of some particular one of the candidates. In every case the applicant was thoroughly recommended and the appointment of each was declared such a choice as "the people will almost unanimously approve," it would take a better and keener and admit of a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel the puzzle of these petitions and find with whom the weight of endorsement rested.

What Colonel Livingston Says.

"Colonel, can you give me history of this?" "Yes, sir. About three weeks ago Mr. Robert Guinn came to Washington with Mr. George W. Weaver's petition and endorsement. He asked me to endorse it and let it go to the appointment division. I refused to do that, solely on the ground that the other applicants would thereby have no showing, and that I had agreed with Mr. Weaver and all the other applicants to meet them in Conyers on my return, examine their endorsements and give my approval to whoever I concluded the people to him for his service. Mr. Guinn went on and filed Mr. Weaver's application, bearing General Gordon's endorsement with the others, and made it necessary for me to go over to the department and get a complete copy of the papers so as to be able to compare his endorsements with those upon the petitions awaiting me in Conyers. I spent two days in Conyers last week comparing those petitions and endorsements, but at Mr. Henry Y. McCord's request, held off from giving my endorsement to any one of them until he could see me. I met him today in his store in this city and he gave me his preference and his reasons therefor. So that until this very day have I been in shape to decide who should be the postmaster in that city. I intended on tomorrow, or not later than Friday, to make an endorsement and forward all these applications to Mr. Maxwell, the assistant postmaster general. I stated to Mr. Maxwell the day before I left Washington that we were having some trouble over the postmastership at Conyers and in one of the several applicants, two had already filed their papers in the department, but that I had not seen or had an opportunity to examine the remaining petitions. I said I would go home and do so, and then make my endorsement on one of them, forwarding them to him for his final action. He said that was all right and proper, and gave me to understand that no action would be taken in the meantime. As to the action appointing Weaver, as reported in the Atlanta Journal this evening, I have no explanation to offer."

WANTS A NEW CHURCH.

Steve Ryan's Creditors Object to His Being Out on Bond.

Another feature of the Ryan case came up in the supreme court yesterday morning. When Ryan was in jail for the state contempt, the law providing that in contempt cases the question should be referred to a jury. His attorneys petitioned the superior court to release him pending the trial. Judge Clarke allowed him to give bond and go out. The attorneys for the creditors then filed a motion to have the injunction against him removed. The court denied this motion.

The appeal case came up before the supreme court yesterday morning. When Ryan was in jail for the state contempt, the law providing that in contempt cases the question should be referred to a jury. His attorneys petitioned the superior court to release him pending the trial. Judge Clarke allowed him to give bond and go out. The attorneys for the creditors then filed a motion to have the injunction against him removed. The court denied this motion.

The officers and others who are to act in the election of United States senator will greatly affect the result.

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RACCTIONS

S WEEK.

Parlor and Dining Room
of the finest and most

Room Suits for \$1,000,
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arrival. We will also offer
in light shades every

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Book Cases, Glass Door

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\$ to \$35. The best on
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& Son.

J. C. DAYTON, Cash'r.

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TANKS. \$7,904.55

and sold on the principal
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tances and trust funds at the
days.

H. L. Atwater, C. H.

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Vice President.

Assistant Cashier.

PARKING CO.

Profits, \$50,000.

BANKS.

Joe Hurt, M. G. Kline,

Philadelphia; Edw. C. Pease,

his accounts of banks, sup-

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14. RUNNETTE, Cashier.

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14. Discounts commercial

and industrial paid on yearly

saving bank department.

we: 5% per cent, if later day

14.

LUCKY ACQUITTED.

The Man Who Was Charged with the
Burning of Noah's Ark.

PORTER STOCKS IS READY FOR TRIAL,

And Is Confident of His Acquittal—No
Steps Have as Yet Been Taken in
the Force Case.

Howard Lucky, the negro man who was
charged with the burning of "Noah's Ark,"
an ancient and rather dilapidated build-
ing in the western part of the city, was
acquitted before Judge Richard H. Clark
yesterday morning.

This building, prior to its burning, was
located in the fragrant settlement of Hobo
Hollow. It was designated "Noah's Ark" on
account of its apparent age, and because
of the traditions which have traced its ori-
gin through several generations, though
not, perhaps, as far back as the old patri-
arch himself.

It was on the 27th of January that the
building was fired. It was late at night and
the relic of Atlanta's early days went up
in a column of smoke which literally painted
the old town red. Circumstances made it
appear that Lucky was implicated and a
warrant was sworn out for his arrest,
charging him with the crime of arson.

Arson is one of the most flagrant offenses
known to the law. If committed within the
city limits the penalty attached to the
crime is that of death, unless the jury
try the prisoner sees fit to recommend
him to the mercy of the court.

It is regarded in the light of murder.
Such a malicious destruction of property,
especially in a large city, is apt to carry
with it the loss of considerable life, and
hence the penalty is of such a kind as to
place upon the offense the strongest con-
demnation of the law.

As soon as a warrant was found against
Lucky the negro, Mr. Thomas, the
solictor of the city court, were employed
to defend the prisoner.

The case was called up last Monday and
the trial of the issue occupied the court for
three days. A number of witnesses were ex-
amined and the testimony was very con-
flicting.

It was the plan of the defense to prove
on the part of the prosecutor that the
witnesses in behalf of the state, a certain
animus, arising from ill will towards the
defendant, which impaired and vitiated the
testimony of the witness.

The testimony in the case was concluded
day before yesterday and the argument
before the jury commenced about 3 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas made the opening speech, and
for more than an hour addressed himself
to his interpretation of the evidence. The
speech was one of merely facts and of
slight legal acumen. It elicited from both
sides the highest praise, and the general
opinion was that the solictor had surpassed
himself.

The argument of the prosecution was
equally as vigorous and the state's pro-
secutor concluded the case in admir-
able style. It was one of the most in-
teresting cases tried before the present
term of the court.

The judge began to charge the jury
about half after 10 o'clock. This was
concluded in a few minutes and the fate of
the prisoner was left in the hands of the
jury, who alone stood between him and
the penalty of death.

It was 12 o'clock exactly when the jury
filled into the courtroom. The verdict was
then delivered and read as follows: "We:
The Jury, defendant, Howard
Lucky, not guilty."

With a smile on his face the defendant
passed out of the courtroom. He felt that
his name had been happily exemplified in
the good fortune which had spared him
from the noose, and he was warmly embraced by his
friends, who were waiting to congratulate him
on the outside of the building.

The "ark," which Lucky was accused
of burning, was the property of ex-Alderman
Dunham, and during the trial of the case
that clever and good-natured gentleman
was present, as was a very gentle-
man spectator.

Porter Stocks is ready for his trial,
which occurs on the 22d of the present month.

His long incarceration, which has been
protracted for nearly a year, has had no
benefit offered upon the prisoner. His health
is good and he is spirits in spite of his situation
are unusually buoyant.

He says he is confident of his acquittal,
and he knows that his lawyers will leave
no stone unturned to accomplish his release.

The former trial occurred last May, a
year ago, and was attended by one of the
largest crowds that ever gathered in the
courthouse. The coming trial will doubt
be equally as interesting to the public,
although the principal facts in the case as
brought out in the last examination, are
quite familiar.

Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, W. H. Hulsey
and Colonel J. T. Glenn represent the
defendant, while Colonel W. C. Glenn and
Solictor Hill, as on the previous trial, will
represent the state.

The argument of the date was made
after consultation of the lawyers on both
sides and the trial will positively occur at
that time. Both sides are anxious to try
the case and there will be no unnecessary
delay.

No Day for Julia Force as Yet.

No movement has yet been made in the
Force case.

It is probably to be assigned to a place
on the docket during the next week.

The attorney for the defendant have
not as yet made out the plan of the defense.
Or, if they have, they have not as yet made
it apparent.

They have the choice between several
methods.

They can file a plea of insanity, alleging
the defendant to be insane at the time of
the trial.

They can try the case on the issue of
murder and plead that Miss Force was
innocent at the time of the act, and therefore,
not guilty.

Or they can plead a former adjudication
of the case in the court of ordinary.

The difficulty in the way of the first plea
is that if the defendant is sent to the asyl-
um on the evidence that she is insane at
the time of the trial, she may be tried

again whenever she recovers, as the case
will still be unsettled with reference to the
motive at the time of the act.

It is likely that the case will be tried on
its merits and the plea of insanity will
be made in the way of argument. The de-
fense will endeavor to show that she was
insane at the time that she committed the
act. In that way they will seek to have her sent
to the asylum. If she goes to the asylum
and then recovers, she will be entitled to
her liberty, as the issue of her guilt will
then have been decided.

The public is anxiously waiting for develop-
ments in this important investigation.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Order of Circuits, with the Number of Cases
Remaining Undisposed Of.

Atlanta	5	Tallapoosa	5
Chamblee Mountain	7	Coweta	5
Middle Georgia	6	Oconee	6
Eastern	5	Chattooga	9
Northern	2	Southwestern	10
Northwestern	7	Albany	4
Blue Ridge	9	Oconee	4
Cherokee	9	Brownswick	4

Proceedings Yesterday.

Atlanta Circuit.

Castleberry, administrator v. Johnson,

Andereson & Birney for plaintiff in error.

McCollum & Johnson, contra.

Holmes Building and Loan Association v.

Van Pelt, Samuel Barnett and Chandler

& Thompson, for plaintiff in error. John A.

Wimpy, by brief, contra.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Company

v. Bell, Jackson, Leftwich & Black for

plaintiff in error. P. F. Smith and W.

W. Gaines, by brief, contra.

Kirby et al. v. Ryan, Cal-

houn, King & Spalding, N. J. & T. A.

Hammond and Rosser & Carter for plaintif-

f in error. John L. Hopkins & Son, Albert

H. Cox and Walter R. Brown, contra.

Shomo v. Ransom, Mayson & Hill for

plaintiff in error. Glenn & Maddox, contra.

Keppel v. Keppel, W. W. Haden, for

plaintiff in error. Arnold & Arnold, contra.

Johnson v. Atkinson et al., Arnold & Arnol-

d and C. D. Hill for plaintiff in error.

Read & Brandon and P. S. Arkwright, contra.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

A TOBACCO FACTORY.

A Stock Company Being Organized in Atlanta
for That Object.

There is a movement in course of organiza-

tion in Atlanta to establish a tobacco

manufactury for the purpose of making

smoking, chewing and other forms of manu-

factured tobacco.

The gentlemen who are pushing

the movement are Messrs. N. S.

Loyd and G. F. Weber. Mr. Loyd has

long been in the tobacco business in Atlanta

and thoroughly understands the business.

Mr. Weber is an energetic young business

man.

The idea of these gentlemen is that such

a factory would pay in this city, because

there is nothing of the sort here now.

They think that there is a wide field in the

Atlanta market alone for the product of such

a factory.

They are pushing the project with great

confidence and hope.

They expect to have the factory in operation in

thirty days.

THE SLATER FUND.

The Trades School for Colored Men
met.

The authorities having in charge the

State Technological school for colored peo-

ple at Savannah, stimulated by Atlanta's

movement to secure the Slater fund, have

made an earnest application to Dr. Curry

urging that the school be utilized for the

purpose. Atlanta has no desire to antagonize

LIN.
JOHNSON & CO
HOES

SEVEN GOOD PRIZES.

An Atlanta Lady Draws One of the Scholarships at the Peabody.

EIGHT GEORGIA'S WILL GRADUATE.

Their Places Will Be Filled by Pupils Already at the School—Appointees Agree to Teach Two Years.



KNOWLEDGE

Seven scholarships in the Peabody institute at Nashville will be filled today by Captain S. D. Bradwell, the state school commissioner. These scholarships entitle the holder to free tuition, free books, a ticket from the scholar's home to Nashville, and \$100 in money. The student must pay board, but the \$100 will go a good ways toward it. These scholarships are eagerly sought for by young men and women throughout the southern states.

Georgia is entitled to twenty-two scholarships and always has her quota filled. Eight scholars from Georgia will graduate this year and eight appointments will be made. They are made on the recommendation of Professor Payne, of the Peabody. He gives preference to pupils at the normal, which the school really is, for its need is to prepare teachers.

The graduates this year from this state are:

M. B. F. Close, High Shoals.

Miss Tullie Guinn, Conyers.

A. M. D. Lyle.

W. B. Howard, Cohutta.

Miss Myrtis Jarrell, Crawford.

Miss Burdette Laramore, Atlanta.

Miss Willie Orr, Newnan.

J. R. Price.

Miss Laramore, of Atlanta, stands high in her class, which graduates May 1st. She is the young lady who was refused a diploma here two years ago. She was ambitious and secured a scholarship at the normal.

Each applicant for a scholarship signs an agreement to teach for two years after graduation if possible. This is in consideration of the scholarship, the course being for two years.

Captain Bradwell stated that he has received a great many inquiries about these scholarships. Professor Payne is the best normal instructor in the south, and his graduates make splendid teachers. He prefers to have scholars appointed from students at the school and is asked to recommend them. Yesterday a letter was received from him asking the appointment of:

Miss Ella Huff, Macon; Miss Jeannie Langston, Maysville, Jackson county; Miss Lizzie McCord, Zebulon, Pike county; Miss Lillian John Porter, Talapoosa; Miss Holden, of Atlanta; Miss Walter, Bountiful, Canoeches, Emanuel county; Ewell E. Bradwell, Greshamville.

No recommendation was made for the eighth vacancy. Miss Porter, who gets one of the scholarships, is a sister of Miss Lula Porter, the actress, who took a deep interest in getting the scholarship for Miss Lillian.

The Peabody now has a large number of excellent teachers. Captain Bradwell says that they get better pay than most other teachers because of their fitness and the reputation of the institution. "Graduates of the Peabody get as much as 50 per cent more than the average teacher," said the state school commissioner.

All the southern states have scholarships based on school population. Georgia has a larger list of pupils there than most of the states.

In order to get an appointment, several young ladies from Georgia have, in the past few years, gone to the school for a year and awaited a vacancy and then secured the recommendation of the president. This plan usually works very well.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria,

colds and the grip.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney disease, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Mr. Morey's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fall you in any of the above named diseases. 50c. and \$1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Morey, Atlanta, Ga.

LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cures all coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, hemorrhages, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Morey, Atlanta, Ga.

REYNOLDS, Ga., May 10.—Atlanta Accident Association, Atlanta, Ga.: Gentlemen—My son, Merritt Kemp, had taken a policy in your company on the 7th of April, 1892, for \$1000. I was able to make his first payment on the premium paid him at Choccolocco, Ala., following between the cars of the moving train, on the morning of the 10th of May. On the same day at 4 o'clock p.m. I received from you the full amount of insurance for which the policy of my deceased son was written. This is not only the promptest settlement of my claim, but it has been made by an insurance company, but it is like a godsend to me in the hour of my direst need, having been deprived of my sole support, and I desire herewith to express my heartfelt thanks for your kindness in settling this death claim within twelve hours of the accident. Yours truly,
CHARLY KEMP.

By I. P. Reynolds.

For Rent.

second story Constitution building.

Electric lights and heating complete.

Centrally located. The new bridge on Forsyth street will soon be completed. Call upon W. A. Hemphill, business manager.

SPRINGS, W. Va., May 10.—Atlanta

and well known summer resort for visitors 15th of June, 1st above tide water. Unusually highest standard.

standard send to: W. B. Bishop, May 10th.

Along the Lines of the Richmond and Danville—Summer Excursion Tickets to Go on Sale May 15th.

Summer excursion tickets via the Richmond and Danville will go on sale May 15th, and a super folder giving complete information regarding the same will be issued. Our agents have just been received and will be gladly furnished to any desiring such information tours, schedules, etc.

Office No. 10 Kimball house.

A. A. VERNON, Agent.

W. A. TAYLOR, Pass Agent.

Richmond and Danville, Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

May 10th.

For Rent.

The second story of The Constitution building. Would prefer tenant to occupy whole floor without partitioning into rooms.

Electric light and heating complete.

Centrally located, bridge on Forsyth street nearing completion. Call upon W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager.

J. R. GLOVER, Receiver.

April 21st.

World's Fair Notes.

Ask for your tickets via Western and Atlantic railroad and Nashville, Tenn.

The shortest line and quickest time.

Through sleeping car tickets sold from Atlanta to Chicago. For special rates, routes, etc., write to C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Apr 20-21.

Registration Water Bonds loses at 9

Thursday eve-

11th. Register

for the new

be completed

and the city

new life and

former Reg-

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re election.

April 18-19.

1000-200 west side Boulevard \$ 6,500

100x200 east side Jackson 6,000

140x200 Peachtree 14,000

50x163 High-End avenue 3,250

100x130 Broad 5,000

8-room house, large lot, Pryor street 5,000

700 feet front on Grove street \$7,500

per front foot

100x130 near glass works 2,000

Nice little home, five rooms, House on street 3,500

Simpson Hillard and Cain 3,500

Five rooms 3,500

6-room new house, East Avenue 4,500

5-room Cherry street 2,500

8-room Luckie street 2,750

50x160 Windsor 1,900

If you want to buy call to see

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FROM BAR TO BENCH.



Atlanta's Lawyers Desire to Give Justice Jackson a Handsome Compliment.

PROMINENT LAWYERS ARE COMING.

The Hearing in the Central Litigation Will Be of Deep Interest, and the Heavy Weight Will Be on Hand.

If Mr. Justice Howell Jackson will accept the compliment, the Atlanta bar will give him a banquet which will be memorable. The members of the bar wish to show him the courtesy, and if he will have it, the affair will be brilliant.

A number of distinguished lawyers from a distance will be here May 25th to attend the session of the court at which the supreme court justice will preside. In part, the banquet will be complimentary to the visitors.

No details can be perfected until the justice replies to the letter of invitation which Captain W. D. Ellis sent to Justice Jackson yesterday. Captain Ellis, Mr. J. J. Spalding and Mr. Burton Smith represent the bar in extending the invitation. Either the Kimball or the Aragon will serve the dinner, and wherever the affair is held, there will be a profuse floral display tenders of flowers for decorations having been made in the most elegant style.

Among the visiting lawyers will probably be Julian Davies, counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Leopold Wallack, counsel for Simon Borg & Co.; A. H. Joling, representing the Central Trust Company of New York; Herbert A. Turner, counsel for the Farmers and Trust Company of New York; John W. Wood, of New Jersey, representing Mr. Tilney of New Jersey, one of the parties litigant who claims that he owns more Central railroad stock than all the directors put together; Senator Mat Butler, of South Carolina; Stone & Auerbach, of Boston; Henry Crawford, of Atlanta; Frank Miller, of Augusta; A. O. Bacon and Wash Dessaar, of Macon; Denmark & Adams, Garrard, Meldrim & Newman, Lawton & Cunningham, Carlton & Mackall and Harden, West & McLawns, of Savannah.

All these attorneys are interested in the litigation which will come before the justice.

Calhoun, King & Spalding, of Atlanta, representing Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore; Captain Harry Jackson, representing the Richmond and Danville; Colonel Nat Hammond, counsel for Mr. Conner, receiver of the Central, Macom, Monroe and Mr. Marion Erwin, of Macon, and possibly J. Lamb Perry, counsel for Mrs. Rowena Clarke, are all connected with the cases and will appear in the progress of the hearing.

Heretofore, the big guns have not figured in the Central case, all the time.

The trial, however, has generally set back in the jury box when features of the litigation were up, but this time they will take an active hand. The case will be of great importance. It involves \$75,000,000 of property. The real meaning of the litigation is an effort to change the management of the Central and take it out of the jurisdiction of Judge Speer. Half a dozen interests appear to have combined to get Mr. Conner removed from the receivership and another receiver appointed. Such a change would be followed by some changes in the executive staff of the company.

The senior motion before the court will be Mr. Pardee's application for a permanent injunction to restrain the foreclosure of the tripartite mortgage on the Central. His client, Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers, who are owners of a large sum of Macom, Monroe and other securities, has asked Mr. Jackson to file a bill to grant an injunction preventing the foreclosure. They stated that they had a fund of \$5,000,000 with which to buy the tripartite bonds with accrued interest. On this application a temporary injunction was granted, and Mr. Conner will be asked to make the order permanent.

Next to this matter comes the application of Henry Crawford, to displace Mr. Conner and set aside the contract made between the receiver and the Hollins committee. Mr. Crawford argued this or something similar before Judge Pardee in Savannah last month.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has a bill for a permanent receiver. It protested against the appointment of a permanent receiver at Macon last summer.

Alexander Brown & Sons have another bill to consolidate the pending suits and to remove Mr. Conner and appoint a receiver under their bill, a receiver who will have jurisdiction over the entire property. It is claimed that Judge Speer did not have jurisdiction to appoint a receiver with the powers he gave Mr. Conner. The Port Royal and Augusta has been taken from his jurisdiction, and another receiver appointed for it. Mrs. Rowan Glass' bill, which was the original one, was not for the purpose of having the Central sold. And it is charged that under the Central rail road's own bill, the United States district court did not have power to appoint a receiver. Some of the Central's lines, which are wholly within the state, the petitioners for the receivership being residents of Georgia.

Mr. Conner, the receiver of the Central Railroad Company, will make a strong fight against the various attempts to get another receiver appointed. Mr. Conner and the directors will be represented by Messrs. Denmark & Adams, Garrard, Meldrim & Newman, Lawton & Cunningham, of Savannah, and N. J. Hammond of Atlanta.

Mr. W. G. Oakman, receiver of the Richmond and Danville, President A. B. Andrews, of the Richmond and Danville; John Penobsky, of Columbus, Ga., are expected to be present. Judge Pardee has been invited to sit with Judge Jackson. It is reported that Judge Speer prefers not to sit out of his district.

The trial may not last, but a day or two for Judge Jackson, who has a way of expediting hearings, but it will be one of the most important cases heard in the south in a long time.

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Apr 20-1

Register at the City Tax Collector's Office, Chamber of Commerce Building, for the City Water Bonds Election. Books close Thursday, May 11th.

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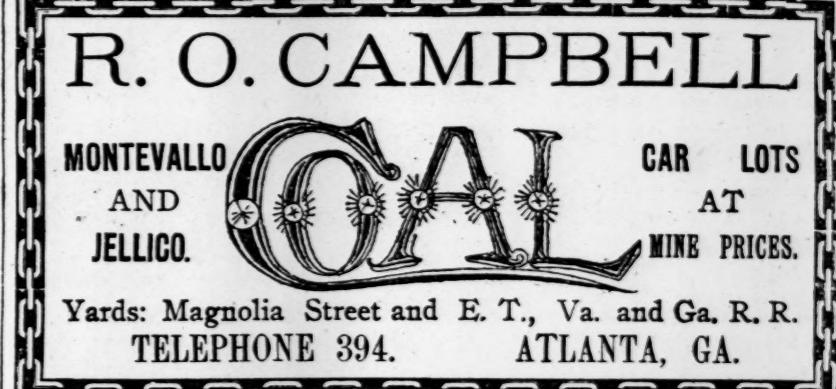
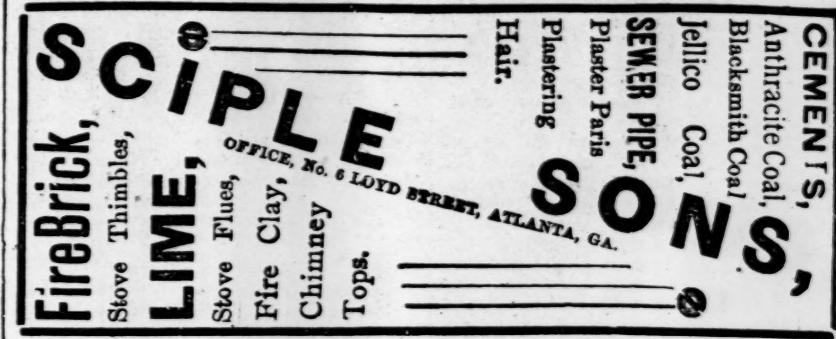


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